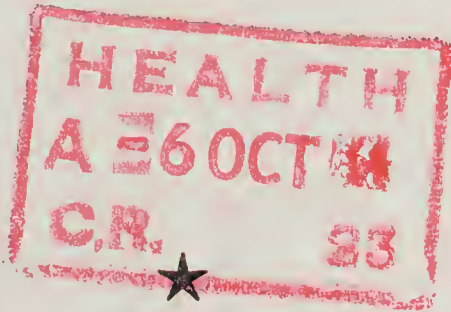


RUSHDEN URBAN DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1960



P. X. BERMINGHAM, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Together with the Annual Report of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

H. W. ELLIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

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SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1960.

Area (in acres)	3,777
Population 1921 (census)			13,511
„ 1931	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,247
„ 1951	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,370
„ 1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,140
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1921 (census)							...	3,076
„ „ „ „ „ 1931	„	...	...				...	3,827
„ „ „ „ „ 1960	...	1/4/1960	...				...	6,000
Rateable Value, 1960	...	1/4/1960	...	...	...	...	...	£205,368
Product of a penny rate, 1960: Estimated	...	31/3/1960	...					£833

Live Births.					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	263	125	138	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	
					269	129	140	15.69

Stillbirths.								
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
					4	3	1	0.23

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Deaths (all causes)	...	...	...	...	191	102	89	11.14

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	nil.

Infant Mortality—rate per 1,000 live births :

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	14.86

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...				41
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...				nil.
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...				nil.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)						...	...	2

Rushden Urban District Council.

Members of the Public Health Committee :

COUNCILLOR R. R. GRIFFITHS (*Chairman*), COUNCILLORS A. ALLEBONE, A. H. BAILEY, D. DICKENS, C. G. FAULKNER, C. GINNS, MRS. W. M. LEAN, E. E. NEWELL, MRS. D. E. SHRIVE

COUNCILLOR MRS. G. MARRIOTT, J.P., Chairman of the Council, was an *ex-officio* member.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

Medical Officer of Health,

P. X. BERMINGHAM, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Also holds appointments of

Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Higham Ferrers.

Medical Officer of Health, Wellingborough Urban District.

Medical Officer of Health, Irthlingborough Urban District.

Medical Officer of Health, Wellingborough Rural District.

School Medical Officer.

Secretary :

MISS J. PEARSON.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Meat Inspector :

H. W. ELLIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

H. G. GASKELL, M.A.P.H.I.

Telephone :

Office : Wellingborough 2446.

Home : Rushden 2810.

Public Health Department,

Swanspool,

Wellingborough.

June, 1961.

To the Chairman and Councillors of the Urban District of Rushden.

MADAM CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my thirteenth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the district for the year 1960. In this letter I should like to refer briefly to items of interest in the different sections.

The vital statistics for the year will be found in Section A. The population figure showed an increase of 150 on the previous year. The birth rate was slightly higher than the previous year and the two rates were 15.69 per 1,000 of population in 1960 and 15.65 in the previous year. The death rate 11.14 per 1,000 population was slightly lower than the previous year when the rate was 11.94. The greatest cause of deaths was due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system and these deaths accounted for 49.2% of the total deaths. The majority of these deaths occur in the older age groups. Twenty-one per cent of deaths were due to cancer and this was the second greatest cause of death. Seven cancer deaths were due to cancer of the lung which is the same number as the previous year. Diseases of the respiratory system caused 12% of deaths and showed a considerable increase on the previous year. There was only one death from pulmonary tuberculosis compared with three in 1959. The infant mortality rate, 14.86 per 1,000 live births, was lower than the previous year, when the rate was 26.31.

Section B gives information concerning the general provision of Health Services for the area and it will be seen that the area is well covered. The Rushden Memorial Hospital provides a great service to the community with the numerous out-patient clinics held daily. A reference is made in this section to the excellent work carried out for the old folks by the Rushden Senior Citizens' Committee.

The next Section, C, deals with the Sanitary Conditions of the area, and an account of the water supply, sewage disposal and refuse disposal system will be found. The water supply for the area is to be supplemented by the Ditchford Scheme. The sewage disposal works are to be enlarged and filter beds renewed to deal with the increased sewage. It must be remembered that it is many years since these works were constructed and they are overloaded. Refuse disposal is going to be a big problem in the future and other methods of disposal will have to be considered. The present method of controlled tipping cannot be considered

altogether satisfactory, and suitable sites for this method of disposal are not easy to find.

The building of houses both by the Council and privately and the programme carried out during the year will be found in Section D. Also an account of the progress made with the Council's five year Slum Clearance programme is given in this section.

Information concerning the inspection and supervision of food is the subject of the next Section, E, and the results of samples taken for examination are given. A reference is made to the importance of returning milk bottles clean after use and not using them for any other purpose.

Section F deals with the prevalence of, and control over, infectious and other diseases. The vaccination figures showed an increase on the figures for the previous year, but there still remains room for improvement, and it is hoped that parents will not neglect this protection for their babies. The immunisation figures against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus are satisfactory. The campaign against Poliomyelitis continues successfully and figures for vaccinations carried out are given. The number of cases of Measles, Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough showed a fall. There was an increase in the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified.

A number of tables containing statistics for the area will be found in Section H.

Vaccination and Immunisation figures contained in this report were supplied to me by the County Medical Officer of Health, for which I am grateful. A list of acknowledgments to persons who supplied information for this report is appended.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Officers of the Council for their help throughout the year and Mr. Ellis for his ever ready assistance. Also Miss Pearson for her help in compiling this report, and finally the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their help and encouragement throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

P. X. BERMINGHAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to express my thanks to the following for information supplied and contained in this report:

Clerk to the Council	Chief Public Health Inspector
County Medical Officer of Health	Treasurer
Surveyor and Engineer	
Engineer to the Higham Ferrers and Rushden Water Board	

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area. The Urban District of Rushden covers an area of 3,777 acres. The density of population is 4.5 persons per acre and the housing factor is 2.8 persons per house.

Population. The Registrar General in his returns for 1960 gives the population of the Urban District as 17,140, which shows an increase of 150 over last year's estimated population. The natural increase, i.e., births over deaths was 78.

Deaths. There were 191 deaths recorded during the year, which gives a death rate of 11.14 per 1,000 of population, which is slightly lower than the previous year, when the rate was 11.94. The death rate for England and Wales for the same year was 11.5.

Diseases of the heart and circulatory system was the cause of 49.2 per cent of the total deaths. These deaths numbered 94, and out of this number, coronary disease or angina caused 30 deaths, male deaths outnumbering female deaths by 23 to 7.

Cancer was the next greatest cause of death and 21% of the deaths were due to this. The total number of deaths from cancer was 41, which was two more than the previous year. There were seven deaths from lung cancer, which is the same as the previous year. Diseases of the respiratory system was the cause of 12% of the deaths and numbered 23. This showed a considerable increase on the previous year, when 14 deaths occurred from these causes. There was only one death from respiratory tuberculosis compared with three in the previous year. The following table shows a comparison between the death rates for England and Wales, the Administrative County and Rushden for the period 1947 to 1960 :

Year	<i>Rushden</i>				<i>County England & Wales</i>	
	Total	Male	Female	Recorded Rate	Recorded Rate	Recorded Rate
1947	200	103	97	12.95	12.43	12.00
1948	184	95	89	11.27	11.00	10.80
1949	221	112	109	13.46	12.07	11.70
1950	222	108	114	13.48	12.01	11.60
1951	218	120	98	13.44	12.13	12.50
1952	204	97	98	12.55	11.04	11.3
1953	156	80	76	9.51	11.51	11.4
1954	187	101	86	11.30	11.04	11.3
1955	187	98	89	11.29	11.38	11.7
1956	209	109	100	12.60	11.24	11.7
1957	162	85	77	9.71	10.97	11.5
1958	175	104	71	10.44	11.17	11.7
1959	203	101	102	11.94	10.77	11.6
1960	191	102	89	11.14	*	11.5

Births—There were 269 births registered during the year which gives a birth rate of 15.69 per 1,000 of population, which is slightly higher than the previous year, when it was 15.65. The birth rate for England and Wales for 1960 was 17.1. The following table shows a comparison between the birth rates for England and Wales, the Administrative County and Rushden, for the period 1956 to 1960 :

		Birth Rate, 1956-1960				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Rushden ...	...	13.32	13.97	14.43	15.65	15.69
Administrative County		16.67	17.03	16.95	16.60	*
England and Wales	...	15.7	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1

Stillbirths. There were four stillbirths compared with six in the previous year, so the rates for the two years were 0.23 per 1,000 of population and 0.35 respectively.

Illegitimate births. Six illegitimate births were recorded, which gives a rate of 22.30 per 1,000 live births. The rate for the previous year was 71.42.

Maternal Mortality. No deaths were recorded for the sixth year.

Infant Mortality. Four infant deaths were recorded, which gives an infant mortality rate of 14.86 per 1,000 live births, which was considerably lower than the rate for the previous year, which was 26.37. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales for 1960 was 21.7.

The following table shows a comparison between the infant mortality rates for England and Wales, the Administrative County and Rushden over the past five years :

		Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Rushden	...	9.04(2)	21.45(5)	12.39	26.31(7)	14.86(4)
Administrative						
County	...	19.68	22.53	19.75	20.20	*
England and						
Wales	...	23.8	23.0	22.5	22.0	21.7

Neonatal Mortality. This is a sub-division of the infant mortality rate and concerns infant deaths within four weeks of independent existence. The four infant deaths were within this period and so the rate for the year is the same as the infant mortality rate. The rate for the previous year was 22.55 per 1,000 live births. The following table shows the rate per 1,000 live births of infant deaths within 28 days of birth :

Deaths under one month per 1,000 live births.

		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Rushden	...	4.52(1)	21.45(5)	12.39(3)	22.55(6)	14.86

A further subdivision is given in the Registrar General's returns which concerns deaths of infants within the first week of life. The four deaths were within this period and so the rate is 14.86 per 1,000 live births. The rate for the previous year was 11.27, when three infant deaths occurred within the first week of life.

In Section H, Table No. 3 gives the causes of infant deaths.

The infant mortality rate dating back to 1899 will be found in Table No. 4 in the same section.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Laboratory. The Public Health Laboratory at Northampton and the laboratory attached to the Kettering General Hospital serve the area. The Kettering laboratory has branches at the Rushden Memorial Hospital, The Hayway, Rushden, and the Park Hospital, Wellingborough. The facilities provided by these branches are much appreciated by the local General Practitioners and the public. Specimens in connection with the control of infectious and communicable diseases are sent to these laboratories. Water samples, milk, washed milk bottle rinses, ice-cream, are sent to the Northampton Laboratory, as well as the other specimens referred to.

Ambulance Service, Nursing in the Home and Home Helps. These services are all provided by the County Council and the area is well covered.

Hospital Accommodation and Out-patient Facilities. These services are provided by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board and the following facilities are available :

General Hospitals—Northampton and Kettering.

Wellingborough :

Wellingborough Hospital—Gynæcological and children.

Highfield Hospital—Acute medical cases, skins and children.

Park Hospital—Chronic sick, the aged and old persons in need of care and attention.

Maternity Block attached to the Park Hospital.

Rushden—Tuberculosis and Chest complaints—The Rushden House Sanatorium.

Northampton:

The Manfield Orthopædic Hospital.

The Harborough Road Hospital—Infectious Diseases.

The Rushden Memorial Hospital, The Hayway, Rushden.

The following out-patient clinics are held at this hospital :

Gynæcological	...	1st and 3rd Monday morning
		2nd and 4th Tuesday morning
Medical	... ..	1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Monday afternoon
Surgical	... ..	1st and 3rd Tuesday afternoon
		2nd, 4th and 5th Friday morning

E.N.T.	...	...	2nd and 4th Wednesday morning 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesday afternoon
Eyes	...	...	1st and 3rd Thursday morning
Orthoptist	...	...	Every Thursday morning and afternoon
Urological	...	...	2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon
Physiotherapy	...	...	Monday afternoons
Psychiatric	...	...	Every Friday afternoon
Skin	...	...	2nd and 4th Saturday morning
Paediatric	...	...	Wednesday mornings

Infant Welfare Centres—An Infant Welfare Centre is held weekly on Wednesday afternoons at the Wesleyan Church Rooms, Queen Street. This service is provided by the County Council.

National Assistant Act, 1948, S.47. Under this Act the Council are responsible for the removal of persons in need of care and attention. One such case was removed during the year. This old lady, who is well known to us, refused any assistance, and let herself get into a very low state. Conditions in the house had deteriorated and it was quite impossible to allow her to remain in such conditions. With treatment she made a good recovery, and while away her house was cleaned up and bedding provided. It was a pleasure to see the clean little home she had to return to and I am grateful to all who helped to bring this about.

One of the problems associated with old persons living on their own is that in such a case as this there is no machinery to deal with the conditions in the house while they are away and it falls on the willing backs of the few to have the place cleaned up, which often amounts to a job of considerable magnitude and one that can only be tackled by the stout hearted.

Rushden Senior Citizen's Goodwill Committee. This Committee continued its good works amongst the senior citizens of the town and I am grateful to Mr. H. W. Ellis, the Hon. Secretary, for furnishing me with a copy of their Annual Report. The chiropody service continued to flourish and renders a great service to the old people. Housebound old folks are visited in their homes.

Meals on Wheels. This service continues to run satisfactorily and a monthly average of meals served is approximately 230.

Ward committees are responsible for the visiting of old people in their homes and report back on any need required, or conditions which require further investigation. This home visiting is of great importance and gives an opportunity of providing help to needy cases.

Hospital Visiting. Old persons in hospital are visited monthly.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply. The Higham Ferrers and Rushden Water Board are responsible for the supply to the area. The present sources of supply are Sywell Reservoir, situated in the Wellingborough Rural District, which covers $68\frac{1}{2}$ acres and has a capacity when full of 236,000,000 gallons. It is fed by springs and rainwater from the catchment area, and two small brooks which enter the reservoir.

Treatment consists of filtration, slow sand filters and rapid gravel filtration, followed by chlorination. Gravel wells sunk into the river gravels at Hard Water Crossing, Wollaston, are the second source of supply. This also is in the Wellingborough Rural District. Treatment consists of, first, mechanical filtration followed by chlorination. There is a further source of supply from a deep well at Grendon.

Ditchford Scheme. This scheme is to supplement the Board's existing supplies by the extraction of water at a maximum rate of 750,000 gallons per day. The extraction works are to be situated on land adjacent to the old gravel workings known as Ditchford Lake and the form of extraction consists of a 12" porous concrete collector duct of approximately 600 yards in length laid in the alluvial gravels. A line approximately 200 feet south, parallel to the Ditchford Lake.

The collector drain will feed into a raw water pumping well and from here will be pumped to the main treatment works in the same land just north of the railway line. The raw water will be passed through rapid gravity filters partially softened, aerated and chlorinated, prior to being delivered to a clear water tank. The clear water tank has a capacity of approximately 75,000 gallons, and water will be pumped from this to a water tower at Manton Spinney, Irchester Road. This tower will be about 100 feet high and of 300,000 gallons capacity.

Quality of Water. Results of Chemical Analysis of two samples of water named "Treated Water from Sywell" and "Treated Water from Wollaston" were as follows:

Physical Characters :

Good.

Reaction :

pH 7.4 Wollaston and pH 7.3 Sywell.

						<i>Wollaston</i>	<i>Sywell</i>
<i>The samples contained :</i>						<i>Parts per</i>	<i>100,000</i>
Chloride	...	...	...	...	...	4.3	3.05
Ammonia (Free and Saline)	...	...	...	...	...	0.0216	absent
Ammonia (Albuminoid)	...	...	...	...	...	0.0228	0.0074
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37°C.	...	...	...	...	...	0.2349	0.0990
Nitrates (expressed as Nitrogen)	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.15
Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	absent	absent
Poisonous metals	...	...	...	...	...	absent	absent
Calcium	...	...	...	...	...	10.10	8.05
Magnesium	...	...	...	...	...	0.84	0.80
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	...	...	...	...	...	26.1	12.85
Hardness : Total	...	...	...	...	...	30.8	18.7
Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	14.0	13.6
Temporary...	...	...	...	...	...	16.8	5.1

Microscopic Examination of Deposit none none

Bacteriological Examination

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.

Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing at 37°C.	Nil	Nil
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing at 21°C.	8	6
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---

Remarks :

Wollaston—The results obtained on the analysis of this sample indicate a hard water containing an appreciable amount of organic matter, though containing few bacteria. I am of opinion that this water, as evidenced by the sample, is fit for drinking purposes.

Sywell—The results obtained on the analysis of this sample indicate a water of moderate hardness slightly contaminated with organic matter and containing few bacteria. I am of opinion that this water, as evidenced by the sample, is fit for drinking purposes.

It is interesting to note the difference in hardness between the Wollaston and Sywell water.

Water Samples. The results of samples of water taken for bacteriological examination were as follows :

<i>No. of</i>	<i>Very</i>			
<i>Samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Suspicious</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
106	96	5	2	3

Water Consumption. The following are the combined figures for Rushden and Higham Ferrers :

<i>Total consumption</i> 1960				...	...	238,427,000 gallons
Average per day				...	...	653,000 gallons
Domestic use				...	...	191,560,000 gallons
Average per day				...	...	524,000 gallons
Trade Use				...	...	46,867,000 gallons
Average per day				...	...	129,000 gallons
<i>Consumption/Head/Day</i>						
Domestic				...	...	26.2 gallons
Trade				...	...	6.4 gallons
Population basis				...	...	20,000 gallons

Piped Water Supply—Twenty Council houses were connected to the town's mains during the year and 111 private houses. Approximately 5,926 houses have a piped water supply, 35 houses in outlying districts are not connected, and 39 are dependent on standpipes.

The rainfall over the past ten years was as follows :

		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Rushden	...	27.80	25.01	18.64	28.44	18.69	22.83	23.72	26.85
Sywell	...	26.94	22.22	17.10	27.26	17.92	25.23	24.51	30.54
		1959		1960					
				18.4		31.64			
				20.5		33.74			

Sewage Disposal, Drainage and Sewerage. In last year's Annual Report reference was made to the fact that the sewage works were overloaded and that chemical analysis of the final effluent showed that suspended solids and the five day B.O.D. figures were in excess of the limits recommended by the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal. The Ministry have approved a scheme to enlarge the works by additional settlement, filtration, humus, and sludge drying beds. Contracts were placed for the machinery required for extensions to the sewage disposal plant, and work is proceeding on the detail of the civil engineering works, and it is anticipated that a contract should be placed mid-1961.

Drainage and Sewerage. During the year a contract for this scheme was executed by Messrs. Brooks & Johnson, Northampton. The scheme consists of a duplicate sewer from the sewage works running through fields and Spencer Park to Washbrook Road, across undeveloped land, and under the railway to a point at the side of the swimming baths. Here

automatically controlled wiers and pen-stock control the flow in the new and old sewers, and also a new storm overflow which only operates when the flow is over six times the dry weather flow. It will be remembered that the storm overflow at this point in the past came into action after only moderate falls of rain, and so almost crude sewage was pushed over into the brook.

This unsatisfactory situation will now be eliminated and only six times the dry weather flow will be discharged into the brook.

The sewer has also been duplicated from this point along Duck Street to College Street junction to a joint manhole where further controlled separation of the flows is effected. The work was 8% complete by 31st December, 1960, and it was anticipated that the relief sewer would be fully operative by March 1961. At the time of writing this is so.

Wellingborough Road Relief Sewer. This sewer was constructed by Messrs. Brooks and Johnson during the year, and although not finally completed, was operating by October. The outstanding work now consists of final benching to manholes and reinstatement of works.

Sanders Lodge Drainage. A tender by Messrs. Lindum (Lincoln) Ltd., of Bedford, was accepted in 1960, and the anticipated commencement date is February 1961. The works consist of gravity sewers through the existing industrial development, with provision for connections to this system from the land south west of Wellingborough Road. The outfall sewer will then be laid in Northampton Road to a point near Skew Bridge, and turn into a new pumping station in the northern corner of the sewage disposal works. From this pumping station the sewage will be lifted through a cast iron rising main across sewage works land to the intake of the sewage disposal works for treatment. At the time of writing this report, this work is 50% completed.

Alpine Road Sewer. A sewer was laid for the whole length of this road to the junction with Cromwell Road.

Sewage Disposal :

Total Flow	...	...	...	398,131,347 gallons
Total treated	...	...	...	268,448,000 gallons
Total storm	...	...	...	129,683,347 gallons
Daily average treated	...	...		755,309 gallons
Daily average storm	...	...		356,287 gallons
Maximum daily flow	...	...		4,118,497 gallons
Maximum treated flow...		...		1,275,000 gallons
Maximum	...	...	...	2,843,497 gallons

Disinfections. The Council maintains a disinfection centre where articles of clothing, bedding, etc., can be disinfected following cases of

infectious diseases. Houses are visited following notification of infectious diseases and disinfection carried out where necessary.

Swimming Baths. No major repairs or alterations were necessary during the year and no trouble was experienced in maintaining the water in the bath in a satisfactory state. Ten samples of water were taken from the swimming pool for bacteriological examination and gave the following results :

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Very Satisfactory</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>
10	9	1

Movable Dwellings. The caravan sites and control of Development Act, 1960, came into operation on 29th August, 1960. One licence was granted for the caravan site situated off the Bedford Road, licence to expire 31.3.61.

Public Cleansing. There is a weekly collection of household refuse. Trade refuse as required. Disposal is controlled tipping at the Bedford Road site. A further 50 yards of 42" diameter pipe was laid to extend the culverting of the stream through the tip area to aid in preventing pollution of the water course.

A new hydraulic loader was purchased during the year to facilitate tip control. Investigations have been carried out on alternative means of refuse disposal. After consideration it would seem that the most likely solution will be found in incineration.

Atmospheric Pollution. The Council continued to keep records of atmospheric pollution, and for comparison the records for 1960 are given with those for the previous year :

<i>Month</i>		<i>Rainfall Inches</i>		<i>Deposited Sulphur Deposited Matter Milligrammes per Tons per sq. mile 100 sq. centimetres</i>			
		1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
January	...	3.19	2.17	9.27	9.87	2.28	1.57
February	...	0.06	2.56	4.97	9.54	1.70	1.54
March	...	2.48	1.93	10.91	8.24	1.31	1.12
April	...	1.81	0.39	7.14	6.47	1.07	0.09
May	...	0.35	1.38	6.24	7.00	0.68	0.69
June	...	0.75	2.05	8.30	7.50	0.59	0.63
July	...	1.62	2.92	8.04	5.10	0.58	0.34
August	...	0.51	2.48	4.74	5.44	0.51	0.30
September	...	0.01	3.51	6.14	6.04	0.61	0.71
October	...	1.26	4.18	8.40	6.70	1.07	1.14
November	...	1.69	4.02	7.34	8.60	1.65	1.73
December	...	3.98	2.56	8.30	8.27	1.50	1.40

Except for the fact that the rainfall in 1960 was considerably more than in 1959, the above figures for deposited matter and sulphur are very similar for the two years.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

The number of houses constructed in the Rushden Urban District during the year was as follows :

Number of Council houses built during the year	...	...	30
Number under construction at the end of the year	...	...	50
Number of private houses built during the year	...	...	88
Number of private houses under construction at the end of the year	...	...	63
Total number of Council houses completed to end of 1959 since end of War	...	...	898

Types completed during the year : 20 2 and 3 bedroomed houses
5 1 bedroomed flats
5 2 bedroomed maisonettes

Slum Clearance. Further progress was made with the clearance of unfit houses and the following were dealt with during the year.

	<i>Houses</i>
Albion Place—Clearance Order made by Council 27.4.60.	
Confirmed by Ministry 13.9.60	5
Montague Street/Wellingborough Road—Clearance Order made by Council 27.4.60. Confirmed by Ministry 13.9.60	8
Elm Street—Clearance Order made by Council 27.4.60	6
John Street—Clearance Order made by Council 30.11.60	4
82/84, 86 and 88 Higham Road—Clearance Order made by Council 30/11/60	3

Individual Unfit Houses :

Demolition Order 25.5.60 : 11 and 13 Bedford Road.
Demolition Order 25.5.60 : 40 Pratt Road.
Undertaking not to re-let 21.5.60 : 32 Crabb Street.
Closing Order 27.7.60 : 17 Orchard Place.
Certificate as to Unfitness, M.O.H., 28.9.60 : 89 Higham Road.

The five-year programme is now reduced to 45 houses and a further survey has been carried out for our second five-year programme, and approximately 173 houses, which include these 45 houses, have been listed.

Housing Applicants. The number of applicants for Council houses on 31st December, 1960, were as follows :

<i>On general Housing list</i>					<i>In rooms</i>	<i>Tenants</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a)	Having completed a waiting						
	period of 12 months	...	...		38	89	127
(b)	Under 12 months (60% of nomin-						
	al list)	...	...	...	—	—	59
(c)	Applications for bungalows and						
	1 bedroomed flats	...	...		15	91	106
(d)	Awaiting re-housing from clear-						
	ance areas	...	...	...	—	17	17
							<hr/>
							309

This number is similar to last year when there were 306 applicants on the Council's housing list. Provision has now been made to re-house all but two of those awaiting re-housing from clearance areas.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Food Premises. Routine inspections of food premises are carried out by the Public Health Inspectors and information concerning this work will be found in the second section of this report.

Milk Supply. The supervision of milk is as follows. Milk production is supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and their inspectors take samples. The local authority in whose area pasteurisation plants are situated are now the licensing authority and milk samples are taken at the dairy. The Urban District is responsible for the distribution of milks in its area and thus it is necessary to take samples in the area. 58 samples were taken during the year and the results were as follows :

<i>No. of samples</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Bad</i>	<i>Test Invalid</i>	
58	48	3	7	
<i>Pasteurised Milk</i>		<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Test Invalid</i>
Phosphatase	...	56	2	—
Methylene Blue	...	49	2	7

Samples which fail to pass the test are reported to the local authority which issues the licence for follow-up investigations.

Once again I would like to emphasise the importance of returning milk bottles clean to the dairies and for the general public not to use milk bottles for any other purpose. It is in their own interests to do this and a great assistance to the Trade. Every precaution is taken at the dairy to sterilise and wash milk bottles but when such large numbers are dealt with, the human element sometimes fails, and a dirty bottle or one with some foreign matter adhering to the side or bottom may slip through.

Manufacture and Sale of Ice-cream. There are 68 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream in the Urban District. Types dealt with are as follows :

<i>No. of premises</i>	<i>Bulk Ice-cream</i>	<i>Cold mix</i>	<i>Pre-packed</i>
68	1	2	65

Fifty-one samples of ice-cream and one ice lolly were examined during the year and the following were the results :

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Grade I</i>	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>Grade III</i>	<i>Grade IV</i>
51	50	1	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>

Ice lolly (1)—Satisfactory.

These results are very satisfactory.

Meat Inspection. There is now only one slaughterhouse licensed in the Urban District. The throughput for this abattoir is large and it serves a wide area. Under the new regulations for slaughterhouses a considerable amount of work is necessary to bring these premises up to the necessary requirements. Details of the results of meat inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspectors will be found in the second section of this report. A one hundred per cent inspection of all beasts slaughtered for human consumption is maintained. Again there was a very noticeable fall in the incidence of Tuberculosis in cattle, which is very satisfactory. However, there has not been a similar fall in the incidence amongst pigs and this is a subject that will require to be kept under observation in the future.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Smallpox. No cases occurred.

Vaccination. The vaccination figures for 1960 were as follows :

	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary	36	33	50	6	32	157
Re-vaccination	—	—	—	2	33	35
						<hr/> 192 <hr/>

The figures for 1959 were :

Primary	100	4	8	13	19	144
Re-vaccination	—	—	1	6	33	40
						<hr/> 184 <hr/>

Although the vaccination figures for the year show a slight increase on the previous year, they are still far too low, especially when one considers that 269 live births were registered in 1960. It is interesting to note the change in the ages at which vaccinations were carried out. This no doubt is due to the fact that with the introduction of the Triple Antigen against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus, which is commenced about the third month and consists of three injections which covers the period up to six months, at which age the first Poliomyelitis injection is given, followed a month later by a second, in many cases vaccination against Smallpox must have been left until these courses were completed. I am still of the opinion that the third month is the best for primary vaccination. It is hoped that parents will not overlook the importance of having their children vaccinated against Smallpox, although one realises that the first year of life with the different inoculations is a busy one for mother and baby.

Cerebro Spinal Fever. No cases were notified.

Scarlet Fever. Twenty-nine cases of Scarlet Fever were notified compared with fifty-one in the previous year. I am still of the opinion

that early steps should be taken to prevent the setting up of a focus of infection in a school by the exclusion of home contacts. Children with heart lesions or who have had nephritis are exposed to a risk if Scarlet Fever is present in their school.

Diphtheria. No cases occurred and the area has been free from this infectious disease for a period of four years.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis. The following number of immunisations were carried out during the year :

		<i>Under</i>								<i>Total</i>	<i>Booster</i>
		1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14				
Diphtheria	...	22	18	4	—	—	1	2	47	53	
Combined Diphtheria											
and Pertussis	...	21	—	1	1	1	—	—	24	17	
Triple	...	161	14	3	1	2	2	—	183	52	
<hr/>											
Total Diphtheria											
Immunisation	...	204	32	8	2	3	3	2	254	122	
<hr/>											
Whooping Cough only		10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	

These figures show a further increase and were higher than last year. The following table shows the number of children in the different age groups who had completed a full course of Diphtheria Immunisations at the end of the year :

Number of Children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31 December, 1960								
Age at 31:12:60 i.e. Born in Year ...	<i>Under</i> 1 1960	1 1959	2 1958	3 1957	4 1956	5 to 9 1951-1955	10 to 14 1946-1950	<i>Total</i> <i>under 15</i>
Number Immunised	91	197	184	185	165	649	917	2388

Whooping Cough. Three cases were notified compared with ten in the previous year.

Measles. 63 cases of measles were notified compared with 237 in the previous year. The majority of cases occurred in the first quarter of the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia. No cases were notified.

Pneumonia. Ten cases were notified compared with thirteen in the previous year. Eleven deaths were attributed to this cause. In the previous year there were three deaths.

Influenza. One death from influenza occurred compared with three in the previous year. There was no very large epidemic of influenza, although as usual there were cases.

Erysipelas. No cases were notified. There were four cases in the previous year.

Poliomyelitis. For the fourth year in succession no cases occurred. This is very satisfactory.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis. The following inoculations were carried out against poliomyelitis :

<i>Under</i>							<i>15 and over</i>		<i>Third injs all ages</i>
1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total		
30	174	18	2	6	22	24	276	1429	1487

The campaign against poliomyelitis is proceeding satisfactorily, but it is hoped that adults will avail of the opportunity of having this protection. The age range has been raised to 40 years.

Tuberculosis. Twelve new cases of Tuberculosis were notified compared with three in the previous year. Nine of these cases were of respiratory tuberculosis and three non-respiratory. One death from respiratory tuberculosis occurred compared with three in the previous year. Table No. 7 in Section H gives further information concerning new cases and deaths. The following table shows the number of new cases (all forms) notified over the last twenty years :

1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
21	20	18	17	31	15	18	11	16	18	10	14	12
1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960						
18	6	6	13	6	3	12						

The mortality rate from Tuberculosis for the same period was :

1941-1960

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tuberculosis—all forms</i>			<i>Rate (crude) per 1,000 of population</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rushden</i>	<i>County</i>
1941	10	4	14	·79	·50
1942	4	4	8	·48	·49
1943	2	3	5	·32	·50
1944	4	7	11	·72	·62
1945	5	1	6	·43	·58
1946	7	3	10	·65	·45
1947	7	2	9	·58	·36
1948	4	2	6	·36	·42
1949	5	4	9	·54	·43
1950	1	2	3	·18	·30
1951	3	1	4	·24	·26
1952	8	2	10	·61	·25
1953	3	—	3	·18	·18
1954	1	—	1	·06	·12
1955	—	—	—	—	·09
1956	1	—	1	·06	·09
1957	—	—	—	—	·06
1958	1	—	1	·05	·08
1959	2	1	3	·17	·07
1960	1	—	1	·05	*

On 31st December, 1960, the number of cases on the Tuberculosis register was as follows :

Total Number 105		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	43	27	70
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	17	18	35

The following admissions from Rushden to the Sanatorium during the year were 13, and discharges 13.

The After Care Committee continues to carry out its excellent work in the area.

Food Poisoning. One case was notified compared with eight in the previous years.

Dysentery. One case was notified and was the first for four years.

Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid Fever. No cases were notified.

Epidemic Diarrhoea and Vomiting (Winter Vomiting Virus). In last year's Annual Report there was an account of a widespread epidemic of diarrhoea and vomiting which occurred in the last quarter of 1959 and ran on into the early months of 1960. As all specimens of stools from cases examined showed no pathogenic bacteria, the epidemic must have been due to a virus infection. The route of spread would appear to be by the respiratory tract. Little immunity appeared to be gained from an attack and many recurrent attacks were reported.

SECTION G.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948

There are 159 factories on the register, which shows an increase of 16 over the previous year.

One hundred and eighty inspections were made of factory premises during the year and 19 written notices were served. Table No. 10 in Section H gives further details.

No complaints were received from factories in which mechanical power is not used concerning cleanliness, ventilation, drainage of floor or overcrowding.

There were 143 outworkers registered on the August list, which is 8 more than in the previous year. No complaints were received concerning the carrying out of Outwork (S.110 and 111).

SECTION H.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1960.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	1	—	1
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	6	7
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus... ..	6	1	7
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	2	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	16	23
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia	1	—	1
16. Diabetes	2	—	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	11	17	28
18. Coronary disease, angina	23	7	30
19. Hypertension with heart disease	4	4	8
20. Other heart disease	12	8	20
21. Other circulatory disease	3	5	8
22. Influenza	—	1	1
23. Pneumonia	8	3	11
24. Bronchitis	9	1	10
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	—	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	—	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	—	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	—	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	7	10
33. Motor vehicle accidents	—	3	3
34. All other accidents	—	2	2
35. Suicide	3	2	5
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	102	89	191

TABLE No. 2.

DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES, 1929-1960.

Year	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Cancer		Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels		Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1929	—	—	12	0·85	21	1·49	39	2·76	9	0·64
1930	1	0·08	7	0·49	11	0·78	38	2·71	16	1·14
1931	—	—	10	0·70	17	1·18	47	3·29	23	1·61
1932	1	0·07	10	0·70	10	0·70	48	3·37	18	1·26
1933	2	0·13	14	0·97	20	1·39	53	3·69	9	0·62
1934	1	0·07	10	0·69	22	1·52	81	5·62	9	0·62
1935	6	0·41	5	0·34	16	1·09	51	3·50	12	0·82
1936	3	0·20	9	0·61	18	1·22	66	4·47	12	0·81
1937	—	—	4	0·26	21	1·41	68	4·56	10	0·67
1938	—	—	10	0·66	23	1·52	69	4·57	7	0·46
1939	1	0·06	11	0·70	23	1·46	57	3·63	9	0·57
1940	3	0·17	10	0·60	32	1·92	78	4·69	23	1·38
1941	1	0·06	13	0·52	32	1·81	79	4·48	26	1·47
1942	1	0·06	7	0·43	28	1·72	72	4·42	13	0·80
1943	—	—	5	0·32	32	2·00	51	3·29	20	1·29
1944	4	0·26	7	0·46	22	1·45	101	6·66	22	1·45
1945	2	0·14	4	0·28	24	1·76	101	7·17	9	0·63
1946	3	0·19	7	0·46	29	1·90	106	6·31	18	1·18
1947	1	0·06	8	0·51	15	0·97	115	7·44	17	1·10
1948	—	—	6	0·36	30	1·83	95	5·82	16	0·98
1949	2	0·12	7	0·42	31	1·88	123	7·49	23	1·40
1950	—	—	3	0·18	34	2·06	117	7·10	26	1·57
1951	1	0·06	3	0·18	26	1·60	93	5·73	24	1·47
1952	2	0·12	8	0·49	41	2·52	102	6·27	17	1·04
1953	—	—	3	0·18	28	1·70	85	5·18	16	0·97
1954	—	—	1	0·06	29	1·75	110	6·65	19	1·14
1955	—	—	—	—	28	1·69	108	6·52	18	1·08
1956	—	—	1	0·06	25	1·50	133	8·02	23	1·38
1957	—	—	—	—	34	2·03	84	5·03	16	0·95
1958	—	—	1	0·05	39	2·31	91	5·42	15	0·89
1959	—	—	3	0·17	39	2·29	112	6·59	14	0·82
1960	—	—	1	0·05	41	2·39	94	5·48	23	1·34

TABLE NO. 3.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR—1960.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Age in weeks</i>					
	—1	—2	—3	—4	5-52	<i>Total</i>
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	4	—	—	—	—	4
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia and Atelectasis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haemolytic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	4	—	—	—	—	4

DEATH AND BIRTH RATES FOR 1899-1960.

Year	Estimated Population mid-year	Net Births		Net Deaths belonging to District			
		No.	Rate per 1,000	Under 1 year		At all Ages	
				No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000
1899	12,245	463	37.8	49	105.8	145	11.8
1900	14,359	434	30.2	65	149.0	153	10.6
1901	12,453	424	33.6	46	108.4	123	9.7
1902	12,961	407	31.4	50	122.8	133	10.2
1903	13,337	404	30.2	37	91.5	139	10.4
1904	13,713	387	28.2	46	118.8	162	11.8
1905	14,089	328	23.2	36	109.7	119	8.4
1906	14,190	351	24.7	40	113.9	122	8.5
1907	14,816	315	21.2	25	79.3	131	8.1
1908	15,192	310	20.4	35	112.9	122	8.0
1909	15,817	284	17.9	31	109.1	130	8.2
1910	16,442	278	16.9	20	71.9	128	7.7
1911	13,377	281	21.0	29	103.2	130	9.7
1912	13,658	287	21.0	24	83.6	121	8.8
1913	13,752	237	17.2	19	80.1	118	8.7
1914	13,915	246	17.6	18	73.1	124	8.9
1915	13,787	277	19.9	30	108.3	145	10.5
1916	13,531*	256	17.3	15	58.5	138	10.1
1917	12,315*	200	14.5	12	60.0	123	9.9
	13,728†						
	14,722†						
1918	12,900*	158	12.7	8	43.2	129	10.0
	14,454†						
1919	13,850*	206	14.2	27	131.0	153	11.0
	14,428†						
1920	14,402	328	22.7	24	73.1	133	9.2
1921	13,720	273	19.8	22	80.5	147	10.7
1922	13,740	247	17.9	19	76.9	132	9.6
1923	13,790	243	17.6	12	49.3	131	9.4
1924	13,750	198	14.4	11	55.5	135	9.8
1925	13,780	211	15.3	13	61.6	138	10.0
1926	13,520	208	15.3	6	28.8	131	9.7
1927	13,550	174	12.8	10	57.4	139	10.2
1928	13,650	174	12.0	10	57.4	146	10.6
1929	14,020	174	12.4	9	51.7	127	9.0
1930	14,020	191	13.6	7	36.6	121	8.6
1931	14,280	161	11.3	8	49.7	154	10.8
1932	14,240	170	11.9	10	58.8	142	9.9
1933	14,370	168	11.7	7	47.6	159	11.1
1934	14,410	161	11.2	8	49.7	180	12.5
1935	14,550	176	12.1	15	85.2	155	10.7
1936	14,740	182	12.3	5	27.5	167	11.3
1937	14,890	191	12.9	6	31.4	155	10.4
1938	15,090	192	12.7	6	31.3	160	10.6
1939	15,690*	225	14.2	6	26.7	152	9.7
	15,200†						
1940	16,580	200	12.4	16	77.7	233	14.1
1941	17,600	193	10.9	11	54.1	185	10.5
1942	16,250	251	15.5	6	23.9	163	10.0
1943	15,490	281	18.1	8	28.4	172	11.1
1944	15,140	278	18.4	15	53.9	202	13.3
1945	14,070	282	20.0	14	49.6	176	12.6
1946	15,210	270	17.74	9	33.33	215	14.13
1947	15,440	308	19.94	8	25.97	200	12.95
1948	16,320	283	17.34	9	31.80	184	11.27
1949	16,410	219	13.34	3	13.69	221	13.46
1950	16,460	227	13.79	10	44.05	222	13.48
1951	16,220	199	12.26	1	5.02	218	13.44
1952	16,250	200	12.30	1	5.00	204	12.55
1953	16,390	229	13.97	2	8.73	156	9.51
1954	16,540	229	13.84	7	30.56	187	11.30
1955	16,560	221	13.34	7	31.67	187	11.29
1956	16,580	221	13.32	2	9.04	209	12.60
1957	16,670	233	13.97	5	21.45	162	9.71
1958	16,760	242	14.43	3	12.39	175	10.44
1959	16,990	266	15.65	7	26.31	203	11.94
1960	17,140	269	15.69	4	14.86	191	11.14

(*) Estimated population for calculation of Birth Rates

(†) Estimated population for calculation of Death Rates.

TABLE No. 5.

**COMPARISON OF STILLBIRTHS, ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS
AND MASCULINITY OF BIRTH.
1934-60.**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Stillbirths per 1,000.</i>		<i>Illegitimate births per 1,000 live births.</i>	<i>Male births per 1,000 live female births.</i>
	<i>Population of all ages.</i>	<i>Total births (live and still).</i>		
1934	0.55	47.32	49.69	1038
1935	0.76	58.83	39.77	934
1936	0.27	21.51	54.94	1166
1937	0.27	20.51	26.18	1010
1938	0.26	20.41	52.30	1087
1939	0.51	34.34	48.89	1008
1940	0.42	33.89	25.00	923
1941	0.51	44.54	56.99	1144
1942	0.31	19.54	75.70	1002
1943	0.89	47.45	53.46	1006
1944	0.55	32.05	133.09	1122
1945	0.21	20.83	95.74	1389
1946	0.39	21.73	55.55	1368
1947	0.38	25.47	32.46	1013
1948	0.61	34.12	42.40	1035
1949	0.12	9.04	36.52	1126
1950	0.30	21.55	30.83	1026
1951	0.18	14.85	35.17	809
1952	0.12	9.90	50.00	1000
1953	0.61	41.84	43.66	1385
1954	0.18	12.93	69.86	1063
1955	0.30	22.12	45.24	1046
1956	0.30	22.12	36.19	1302
1957	0.35	20.92	30.04	1099
1958	0.29	20.24	37.19	819
1959	0.35	22.05	71.42	1180
1960	0.23	14.65	22.30	921

TABLE No. 6.

**MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.
AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE.**

<i>Age Periods</i>			<i>Measles</i>		<i>Whooping Cough</i>	
			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
— 6 months	...		4	—	—	—
—12 "	...		—	2	—	—
—18 "	...		1	4	1	1
— 2 years	...		2	—	—	—
—2½ "	...		—	3	—	—
— 3 "	...		3	1	—	—
— 4 "	...		5	6	—	—
— 5 "	...		3	2	—	—
—10 "	...		16	11	—	—
—15 "	...		—	—	—	—
15 "+	...		—	—	—	1
ALL AGES	...	...	34	29	1	2
TOTALS	...	...	63		3	

TABLE No. 7.
NEW CASES OF AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1960.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—25	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
—35	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
—45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	4	5	2	1	1	—	—	—

TABLE No. 8.
AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.
(Other than Tuberculosis). 1960.

Disease	—1	—2	—3	—4	—5	—10	—15	—20	—35	—45	—65	65+	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	1	1	3	17	5	2	—	—	—	—	29	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	6	2	10	—	11
Measles ...	6	7	7	11	5	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	—
Whooping cough	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	6	9	9	12	8	44	6	2	1	1	7	2	107	2	11

TABLE No. 9.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.
(Other than Tuberculosis). 1960.

DISEASE	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTALS
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ...	6	10	4	2	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	29
Pneumonia ...	3	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
Measles ...	14	15	17	6	5	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	63
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	23	28	24	8	7	2	6	—	3	1	1	4	107

TABLE No. 10.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act,
1937 and 1948, for the year 1960.

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	152	180	19	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	2	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	159	180	19	Nil.

2.—Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	7	4	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	5	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	2	—	—	—
TOTAL	24	16	—	2	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT
Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
Wearing Apparel—						
Making, etc.	120	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys... ..	23	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	143	—	—	—	—	—

RUSHDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

Year 1960



H. W. ELLIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspector's Department

STAFF, 1960

Chief Public Health Inspector :
H. W. ELLIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector :
H. G. GASKELL, Cert.S.I.J.E.B.

Student Pupil :
Post Vacant.

Clerk and Shorthand Typist :
Mrs. P. Danczyk.

Outside Staff :
D. Young—*Disinfector and General Labourer*
R. Butler—*Rodent Operator*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Public Health Department,
Council Buildings,
Rushden.

July, 1961.

To The Chairman and Councillors of the Urban District of Rushden

MADAM CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my annual report for 1960.

The information is still given in three main sections, although a closer inspection of the detail would reveal a gradual change in the work of the Health Department over the past fifteen years.

The difficulties of providing a safe milk supply and bacteria free ice-cream have been largely overcome, infectious diseases and water-borne infections have been checked, and verminous premises are rarely found in the list of complaints. The latest development is the virtual disappearance of tubercular infected meat from the slaughterhouses.

On the other hand, problems arise from new methods of manufacture, the use of synthetic materials, incidence of *Cysticercus Bovis* in beef, and a watch to be kept on the use of anti-biotics and hormones in animal feeding.

House ownership is fast becoming divided between the local authorities and the private individual, and the housing list reveals by its applications the growth of the ageing population.

The Health Department must be adapted to recognise and move with these changes, and the Public Health Inspector must be prepared to act largely as an adviser and educationist.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, and Dr. Bermingham, for their co-operation during the year, and Mrs. P. Danczyk for her assistance in compiling this report.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. W. ELLIS,
Chief Health Inspector.

PART I.

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

The following tables indicate the extent of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Houses—

Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	623
Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	294
Drainage Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	291
Drainage Tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Rivers and Streams	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rats and Mice Infestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	266
Insect Pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Factories, with power	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Factories, without power	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Outworkers' Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Theatres, Cinemas, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Shops Act, 1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Vacant Land and Dumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Common Yards and Passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
Interviews with Owners, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Verminous Premises or Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Revisits to Premises Under Notice—P.H. Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Revisits to Premises Under Notice—H. Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Work in Progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	105

Meat and Foods—

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	278
Butchers' Shops and Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Grocers and Other Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Ice-cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Manf. or prep. of preserved food	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Restaurant and Dining-rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Food Vans and Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Visits <i>re</i> Unsound Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

Milk Samples Taken	58
Milk Bottles and Churn Rinses Sampled	—
Water Samples Taken—Main	27
Water Samples Taken—Wells	—
Water Samples Taken—Swimming Pools	10
Interviews at Office	249
Callers	111
Ice-cream Samples Taken	52
TOTAL VISITS AND INSPECTIONS	3,995

Notices Served—

P.H. Acts (Informal)	49
P.H. Acts (Statutory)	—
H. Acts (Informal)	1
H. Acts (Statutory)	—
Factories Act	19
Shops Act	—
Food and Drugs Act	1
Milk and Dairies Regulations	—
TOTAL NOTICES SERVED	70

NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED

Houses—

Roofs Repaired or Renewed	3
Walls (External) Repointed, etc.	2
Wall Plaster Repaired... ..	8
Floors Repaired or Renewed	3
Ceiling Plaster Repaired	5
Windows Repaired or Renewed	4
Fireplaces Repaired or Renewed	—
Cooking Ranges Repaired or Renewed	—
Coppers Provided or Repaired	—
Sinks or Wash Basins Provided	1
Sinks Repaired or Renewed	—
Sink Waste Pipes Repaired or Renewed	2
Interior Water Supplies Provided	1
Repairs to Water Supplies	2
Rainwater Pipes Repaired or Renewed	5
Eaves Guttering Repaired or Renewed	3
Food Stores Provided or Repaired	—
Sashcords Provided	—
Stairs Repaired or Renewed	—
Doors Repaired or Renewed	3
Woodwork Repainted	1
Chimneys and Stacks Repaired	1
Yards and Passages Paved or Repaired	2
Dampness Abated	2
Rooms Cleansed and Redecorated	4
Overcrowding Abated	—
Handrails Fixed in Staircases	1
Additional Lighting Provided	—
Additional Ventilation Provided	—

Drainage—

Drains Cleared of Obstruction	39
Drains Repaired or Reconstructed	49
Drains Connected to Sewers	2
Inspection Chambers Provided or Repaired	44
Vent Pipes or F.A.I.'s Provided or Repaired	24
New Gullies Provided	26
Cesspools Cleansed or Repaired	438
New Cesspools Constructed	—
Cesspools Abolished	2

Water Closets—

New W.C.'s Provided ...	...	...	...	...	...	30
W.C. Compartments Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
W.C.'s Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	—
W.C. Pedestals Provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. Cisterns Provided or Repaired...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pailclosets Repaired or Renewed	...	...	...	...	...	—
Pailclosets Abolished ...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Miscellaneous—

Dustbins—New provided	...	...	...	...	...	64
Offensive Accumulations Removed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Animals—Nuisances Abated	...	...	...	...	...	—
Verminous Premises Disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	—
Dirty Premises Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	—
Premises Cleared—Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	236
Premises disinfested—flies	...	...	...	...	...	3

Contraventions Remedied In—

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	—
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	—
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	—
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	—
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	—
Butchers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	—
Food Premises Generally	...	...	...	...	...	—
Stables and Piggeries	—
Factories and Workplaces	14
Bakehouses	—

TOTAL DEFECTS REMEDIED	1,040
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GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION**1. Drainage and Sanitation**

Wellingborough Road Industrial Site. The laying of a new sewer in this area is well under way and will be fully operating in 1961. The scheme has been extended to facilitate the drainage of premises on land adjoining the industrial site which is now fully developed, and therefore there is room for expansion in an area where the vital services are available.

The routine inspection and testing of drainage works occupied a considerable amount of time, due in part to a sharp increase in the number of applications for standard grants. Two hundred and ninety-one visits were made for the purpose of inspection, and ninety-nine smoke or water tests were applied.

The owners of two premises were requested to install custom-made grease traps to minimise trouble from obstruction occurring in a combined drainage system serving four business premises.

Three schemes warranted the submission of plans, and no action was necessary under Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

2. Refuse Collection

The service was generally satisfactory. Few complaints were received by the Health Department, and were mainly concerned with the removal of trade refuse in the form of paper and cardboard salvage.

The refuse collection service has undergone a very trying period in the post war years, and now that a point of stabilisation has been reached, it would be pleasing to see progress in the status of the operators taking part. In this urban area, where house and all business premises are provided with regulation bins, where vehicles are modern, and where there are no special problems of collection, the men could wear a neat uniform and headgear which would command more respect and raise their own status ; and the town would look brighter for the change.

Municipal Scheme and Dustbin Replacement. The municipal scheme continued to be the most popular method of dustbin supply. Of the 64 bins supplied, 47 were issued at the annual charge of 5/-, the replacement representing about one per cent of the total number in use.

3. Disinfestations and Disinfections

Infectious disease accounted for the main use of the disinfectant, although the cases of scarlet fever decreased by 44%.

Private requests for disinfection of articles and bedding are constantly reducing, and the reports of verminous premises a rare occasion, and this reflects the ever-rising standard of living which is general all over the country.

On Home Office recommendations, the boiler and plant was given a thorough test, which satisfied the inspector of the firm responsible for insurance.

Disinfection Table		
	Rooms	Articles of Bedding
After infectious disease	39	4
Private requests ...	13	28
Articles destroyed ...	—	56
		<hr/>
		52 88
		<hr/>

Amount recoverable : £7/18/-.

4. Agriculture (Safety and Welfare) Provisions Act, 1956

This Act was put on the Statute Book to ensure that farm units were provided with sufficient and adequate sanitary accommodation for the workers employed thereon.

There are ten such units in the Rushden area classed as follows :

Farms over 300 acres	...	...	...	1
Farms over 200 acres	...	...	...	2
Farms over 100 acres	...	...	...	2
Farms over 50 acres	...	...	...	4
Farms under 50 acres	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
<i>Total</i> ...				10
				<hr/>

Each farm was inspected, and in only one case was extra sanitary accommodation required. A report embodying this information was sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

5. Nuisance from pigeons

A sectional pigeon trap was constructed and placed in position on a flat roof in the High Street in an effort to clear the vicinity of a flock of some seventy wild pigeons.

With the co-operation of the local Homing Society, decoys were placed in the trap, but the mildness of the winter weather minimised the expected success of the scheme. There were only two weeks of comparatively hard weather, when the birds were inclined to feed in the trap ; it was during this period that the most pigeons were caught. A total of seventeen birds were trapped during the season.

6. Offensive Trades

The advance in methods of using synthetic materials in the boot and shoe trade brings new problems to local authorities, and one such arose in Harborough Road.

Premises previously used for the recognised processing of leather was taken over by a firm engaged in the recovery of synthetic rubber, which was then pulverised to the consistency of face powder, and re-sold for the manufacture of moulded rubber soles.

A nuisance was caused by the dissemination of this fine powder over the adjoining houses, and a nauseating smell from the synthetic rubber heated during the pulverising process.

An extraction fan and a conventional water trap failed to alleviate the trouble and, after negotiating with the owners, a special firm was called in to install a dust collector. Such trades are badly sited in the midst of residential areas, and the Town Planning authority has been requested to investigate.

Another nuisance caused by the open storage of a large quantity of imported raw Russian leather in a residential area was obviated by requesting the owners to remove the leather to a site outside the district.

7. Rodent Control

The weekly inspections and treatments at the Council's refuse tip and sewage works kept these two potential sources of rat infestation fairly clear, and no major trouble was experienced.

The routine work, including the annual contracts for twelve factory premises, is extended at times to deal with complaints of nuisances from wasps, ants and cockroaches, and in one instance a request was received for assistance in dealing with a snake.

The treatment of the sewers was again carried out in two stages, during March and September, and the Warfarin poison appeared to be highly successful. As stated in last year's report, it is too early to draw

definite conclusions, but a decrease in the number of surface infestations points to a decrease in the sewer rat population.

The figures for 1960 are set down below.

			<i>Rats</i>	<i>Mice</i>
Estimated kill	...	...	921	2,150
Bodies picked up	...	...	252	359

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The following report for 1960 was submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>All other (including business premises)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Agri- cultural</i>
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	30	5,954	1,106	7,090	26
II. Number of properties inspected as result of :					
(a) Notification	3	125	24	152	2
(b) Survey	3	730	26	759	2
(c) Otherwise	5	10	9	24	—
III. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	24	973	74	1,071	—
IV. Number of properties inspected found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats { Major	—	—	—	—	2
Minor	4	135	16	155	—
(b) Mice	1	38	25	64	—
V. Number of infested properties treated by L.A.	5	173	41	219	2
VI. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments	9	198	63	270	2

Number of “ block ” control schemes carried out—8.

8. Clean Air Act, 1956

Complaints of smoke and grit emission were much reduced, and the smaller installation caused little trouble. The two main sources of black smoke came from two firms, one at the north end of the area, the other to the west.

Thirty-five official observations were made on offending chimneys, managements interviewed and reports supplied. In one case, several alterations were made to the plant and no offence has been reported for

several months. In the other case, the installation appears to be difficult to work without emitting smoke, and any lapse by the human element, viz., the stokers, results in complaints. Although the firm attempt to avoid trouble and have secured the service of the National Institute of Fuel Efficiency, these lapses occur from time to time and bring a spate of justified complaints from the local residents.

9. Cesspool Emptying

The following summary gives an indication of the work carried out during 1960.

Cesspools emptied within the Urban District ...	433
Cesspools emptied outside the Urban District	5
	<hr/>
Total	438
	<hr/>

In addition, the machine was loaned to adjoining local authorities for 508½ hours.

It will be seen that the number of cesspools emptied within the district has increased by 134, but this is mainly due to the extension of factory premises on the Wellingborough Road industrial site.

10. Factories and Workplaces

The replacement of the Additional Public Health Inspector made possible the resumption of routine factory inspection. One hundred and eighty inspections and re-visits were made, and nineteen written notices covering seventy-five infringements of the Factories Act, 1948, were served.

PART 2.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

1. Milk and Dairies

There were six milk purveyors on the register at the end of December, 1960. Six pasteurised, six tuberculin tested and four sterilised licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936-49. All milk sold in the area is pasteurised, and originates from outside the district. However, it is still the duty of the local authority to keep watch on the distribution, and the following table gives details of the sample results month by month.

Examination of Milk					
<i>Milk Samples</i>					
	<i>No. of samples taken</i>	<i>No. Examined</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Bad</i>	<i>Test Invalid</i>
January ...	5	5	5	—	—
February ...	5	5	5	—	—
March ...	5	5	5	—	—
April ...	5	5	5	—	—
May ...	5	5	4	1	—
June ...	5	5	3	—	2
July ...	4	4	1	—	3
August ...	5	5	3	2	—
September ...	4	4	2	—	2
October ...	5	5	5	—	—
November ...	5	5	5	—	—
December ...	5	5	5	—	—
Total ...	58	58	48	3	7

<i>Pasteurised Milk</i>				
<i>Samples Taken</i>	<i>Test</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Test Invalid</i>
58	Methylene Blue	49	2	7
	Phosphatase	56	2	—

2. Manufacture and Sale of Ice-cream

The ice-cream trade is now virtually confined to the sale of pre-packed ice-cream, and there were only two traders making a cold mix during 1960.

The sample results were highly satisfactory and a considerable improvement on those received in the early years of the enforcement of the Ice-cream Regulations, 1947. Of 51 samples taken, fifty were classified as Grade I, and one as Grade II. These results are well within the standard laid down by the Ministry recommendations.

		Ice-cream Samples		
		<i>No. of samples taken</i>	<i>Grade I</i>	<i>Grade II</i>
<i>Make</i>				
A	...	12	12	—
B	...	12	11	1
C	...	12	12	—
D	...	10	10	—
E	...	4	4	—
F	...	1	1	—
Total	...	51	50	1

3. Food Hygiene

The number of food premises in the urban district is one hundred and eight. Being full staffed, it was possible to inspect and review all premises in the light of the new regulations, and furthermore, routine visits were maintained throughout the year. Five hundred and seventy-three routine inspections were made.

Three complaints concerning food were received and investigated, and were of the following nature.

1. Insect larvae in bottle of milk.
2. Caterpillar in greens served at a café.
3. Slight green mould on meat pie.

No legal proceedings were instituted, but in each case the managements were interviewed and warning letters sent.

4. Meat and Food Inspection

In March, 1960, a comprehensive report on the slaughtering facilities available in the district was submitted to the Council, and after consultations with the various bodies concerned, an official report was sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, suggesting a suitable date to be set aside for the appointed day when the Regulations made under the Act should apply.

During the consultations, the owner of one of the two slaughterhouses operating, was interviewed by the Health Committee, and she gave an assurance that she did not intend to expend any more money on the premises and would cease to use the slaughterhouse at the expiration of the present licence. In actual fact, the premises fell into disuse in May, 1960, and the C.W.S. slaughterhouse remained the only one to be considered. The 1st April, 1961, was officially nominated as the appointed day.

In subsequent meetings with officials of the Co-operative Wholesale Society to discuss the interpretation of the Regulations, the management was persuaded that Sunday slaughtering was unnecessary, and week-end killing ceased in June.

The number of animals slaughtered and inspected at the Bedford Road abattoir and Strickland's slaughterhouse was 16,177, the closing of Strickland's slaughterhouse accounting for the slight decrease.

Four fifths of the meat produced was exported and 60% of the town's supply originated from the abattoir. The grant from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food amounted to £147.

The effect of the tuberculosis eradication scheme was most marked. Only one bovine carcase was condemned for tuberculosis, and the incidence in adult bovines fell to 1.52%. This is a complete reversal of the situation prevailing two years ago, and tuberculosis lesions are becoming rare rather than commonplace. Consequently, the weight of meat and offal condemned was reduced by more than half.

The incidence in pigs increased a little, but this is of no significance. Tuberculosis does not appear to be widespread, and when it occurs, it is generally in batches of animals from the same source, which seems to indicate careless feeding or bad housing conditions.

Cysticercus Bovis was found in fourteen animals, all being despatched to cold stores at Kettering for treatment.

Seventy-seven visits were made to shops, warehouses and stores to inspect various foodstuffs, eight hundredweights of which were declared unfit for food.

The following tables indicate the work carried out.

UNSOUND FOOD							
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	251 tins
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 tins
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 tins
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 tins
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	47 tins
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 tins
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 tins
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 tins
Beans	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 tins
Ham	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 tins
Corned beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 tins
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 tins
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 jars
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Chicken	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 packets
Raisins	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 lbs.
Frozen vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 packets
Frozen fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	54 packets
Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	214 blocks
Ice lollies	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Peaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	265

The total weight being 8 cwts. 1 qr. 4 lbs. 4 ozs.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	<i>Bulls</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Steers</i>	<i>Heifers</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number of animals slaughtered and inspected ...	—	124	1,459	1,379	41	8,952	4,222
TUBERCULOSIS							
1. Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
2. Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	—	4	15	25	—	—	122
TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS ...	—	4	16	25	—	—	123
3. Percentage of animals inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	—	3.23	1.1	1.81	—	—	2.91
4. General incidence Adult Bovine	1.52%						
OTHER DISEASES							
Specific diseases other than T.B. causing condemnation of the whole carcase							
Emaciation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever-Acute ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Immaturity ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Gangrene ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joint Ill ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mastitis (including septic) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moribund ...	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
Peritonitis—septic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia—including Gangrene ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septæcaemia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine Erysipelas—Acute ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Uraemia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metritis—Septic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extensive Bruising ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS ...	—	—	1	—	1	5	3

Total number of animals slaughtered and inspected ... 16,177

Total number of whole carcasses condemned ... 12

Weight of Meat and Offal Condemned

	TUBERCULOSIS				OTHER DISEASES			
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Carcase Meat ...	1	5	1	22	1	5	2	—
Offal ...	—	11	3	15	6	15	1	8
	1	17	1	9	8	—	3	8

TOTAL WEIGHT ... 9 Tons 18 cwt. 0 qr. 17 lbs.

Cysticercus Bovis

<i>No. of animals affected</i>	<i>No. showing head lesions</i>	<i>No. showing heart lesions</i>	<i>No. showing diaphragm lesions</i>	<i>No. affected in other locations</i>
14	14	—	—	—

Number of visits to the Abattoir	...	...	...	...	...	278
Number of casualties admitted	...	...	...	...	...	91

PART 3.

HOUSING

The clearance of unfit properties was accelerated in 1960 ; 26 houses were condemned in accordance with Clearance Order procedure, and four houses declared to be individually unfit. One clearance order was objected to, but all were subsequently confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

One hundred and fifty-three inspections and re-visits were made for the purpose of scheduling houses or effecting repairs to properties.

Great change has taken place in the housing situation in the post war years, and the number of properties let for investment has decreased considerably. The improvement grant schemes have encouraged home ownership, and large sums of money have been spent on houses which would otherwise have been condemned.

Where houses are owned by landlords there is a reluctance to improve the houses even by the assistance of improvement grant, and the Public Health Department are forced to deal with the worst cases under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957.

